THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY) WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1066.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

THIRD NOTICE.

In the case of *Joseph Anthony*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued forth against Joseph Anthony, late merchant of the city of Richmond, but now of the county of Henrico, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 18th and on Friday the 24th days of this present month (December) and on Tuesday the 25th day of January, 1803, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 10, 1802.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions & suitable for the season.—Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizettes, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

A STABLE,

Near the Basin.

HAVING two apartments, and sufficiently large to hold six horses. Enquire of the Printer of this paper.

Dec. 28th, 1802.

Charles Irving's Estate.

THE Estate of Charles Irving, dec'd, and all power over the same, having been lately committed to the subscribers, by an order of Albemarle court, notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that they have employed William H. Cabell, attorney at law, to transact all the business of the said estate. He alone is authorized to receive payment of debts due to the said estate, to make sales or contracts, or to do any act obligatory upon the said estate. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to make them known to the said Wm. H. Cabell. Letters addressed to him in Richmond, during the months of December and January next, and afterwards in Warminster, Amherst county, will be duly attended to.

Nicholas Cabell.
William Hughs.

Nov. 25, 1802.

Mr. James Worrell

Presents his respectful compliments to his patrons in Richmond and its vicinity, and begs to apologize for having delayed longer than hertofore, the opening of his

Dancing School.

HIS other engagements, from their great increase, have prevented his paying his respects sooner. He has now the pleasure to inform them that he intends to commence his teaching on Friday the 7th of January, 1803, at the former place.

Dec. 25, 1802. tf

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,

December 9, 1802.

Henry Banks, *Plaintiff,*
AGAINST
David Campbell, Wm. M'Whann, administrators of Patrick Carnes, dec'd. John M'Queen and James Warrington, *Defendants.*

In Chancery.

ON the motion of the plaintiff, it is ordered, that one of the commissioners of this court do examine, state and settle all matters and accounts between the parties in the cause and make report thereof to the court, stating such matter specially, that either may require or he think fit.

A Copy—Teste,
WILLIAM MARSHALL, Clk.

Commissioner's Office,

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1802.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Tuesday the 22d day of February next, for carrying into effect the within decretal order, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with copies of the court papers, and their accounts ready for examination and settlement.

WM. HAY, M. C.

December 22.

United Staets of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,

December 9, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

Henry Banks, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Pheneas Miller and Catherine his wife, who was widow and executrix of Nathaniel Greene, dec'd. and who reside in the state of Georgia, Edward Rutledge, a citizen of the state of South Carolina, Jeremiah Wadsworth, a citizen of the state of Connecticut, which said Rutledge and Wadsworth are executors of the said Nathaniel Greene, dec'd. James Warrington, a citizen of the state of South Carolina, who is agent and representative of Harris and Blackford, late merchants of Charleston in South Carolina, Ebenezer John Collett, of the kingdom of Great Britain, surviving partner of Newcomband Collett, William Burnett, of the state of New-Jersey, heir at law and representative of Icabod Burnett, dec'd. John M'Queen, who resides in some part of the kingdom of Spain, David Campbell and William M'Whann, citizens of the state of South Carolina or Georgia, administrators, &c. of Patrick Carnes, dec'd. and John Steele, esq a citizen of the state of Pennsylvania, and comptroller of the treasury of the United States, Defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiff, it is ordered, that one of the commissioners of this court do examine, state and settle all matters and accounts between the parties in this cause, and make report thereof to the court, Stating such matter specially, that either party may require, or he may think fit.

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WM. HAY, M. C.

December 22.

Richmond, (Vir.) Dec. 25, 1802.

The foregoing order relates to circumstances of very great importance, not only to the United States, but to all the parties. It has cost me a great deal of trouble, much expence and personal inconvenience to bring the case even to this state.

Some of the defendants have substituted calumny instead of applause, abuse instead of thanks, and avaricious cupidity instead of truth and justice.

Many persons who will see this publication, will understand what are the purposes to which the pursuit will be extended. Among these there are some who will perceive that their interests or characters will be not only very nearly approached, but endangered, and that they may not hereafter plead surprise, the foregoing order will be published in several other papers, in different places.

The person who was most conspicuous in these transactions, has been long dead. There were and are individuals who found it expedient, in order to succeed in their own designs, not only to draw a veil over the timely and important services which he rendered to his country, but also to smother the very recollection of them, by falsehood and imposture. He was dear to me. I owe to his memory a vindication, and though it has been long delayed, it has never been forgotten. But as the following letter, written to him by General Greene in the glowing warmth of truth and gratitude, will establish more than could be done at this time, by the publication of a volume, I shall at present be content with the impressions which it cannot fail to make.

Head Quarters, Dec. 25, 1782.

Dear Sir,

The comfortable condition in which you have put the army from the large supply of blankets, and clothing furnished it, claims my particular acknowledgments; for although I expect the public will make you a reasonable compansation, yet as you were the only person who had the zeal and the means to *serve us*, our obligation is equally great. I am happy to find that most, if not all our officers, are likely to get supplies of clothing through your agency. Col. Carrington who is appointed to make the contracts for the subsistence of the southern army, also informs me your house have it in contemplation to engage in this business. *Great as all our other obligations are*, if you contract for the supplies of the army, this will be greater than all the rest, for the present mode in which we are supplied is truly distressing both to the people and to the army. The manner of collecting by military parties renders it distressing to the citizens, and from the uncertain collections, the army is often without any thing to eat. This is hard upon troops who have bled so freely for an oppressed people. *I must beg you to hasten your proposals, and I flatter myself you will from your attachment to the cause as well as a regard for the army, serve the public on the lowest terms.*

I am, dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
NATH. GREENE.

Mr. John Banks.

This, from a victorious general, to a young man of a warm and sanguine temper, was highly flattering.

It is farther added that J. Banks made the contract—peace ensued—he not only sunk a great deal of money by it, but died before his accounts were settled. Gen. Greene administered upon his affairs, obtained possession of all his papers, besides very valuable landed estates in South Carolina and Georgia, which circumstances, with many others of great importance, are clearly stated in the bill.

A copy of my bill of complaint and exhibits have been forwarded to the secretary of the treasury, accompanied by a letter which was dated upon the 15th of November, 1801, in which an investigation was requested. This mode was adopted because it appeared to me that as the interest and honor of the United States were concerned, a direct application to him was not only proper, but would facilitate the settlement and decision. It is however, to be presumed, from the silence of Mr. Gallatin, that he thought otherwise. My next application, therefore, must be to Congress. In the mean time, it will afford me pleasure, if such aid may be offered by Mr. Gallatin as may be reasonable. This application will be made during the present session, if possible, but at all events, before the end of the next.

HENRY BANKS.

Hat and Shoe Store.

THANKFUL for the liberal encouragement which he has experienced from the inhabitants of Richmond and Manchester, and the public in general, the subscriber respectfully informs them, that he has lately received, and now on hand, a good and general assortment of ENGLISH and NEW-YORK manufactured

Hats & Shoes,

FOR SALE, at the first house below the Eagle Tavern, sign of the Cock'd Hat.

D. J. Burr.

Richmond, Dec. 6, 1802. tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

Will be Sold,

At twelve months credit, on the 25th day of January next,

All the ESTATE,

(Negroes excepted,) of the late William Norvell, dec'd. of James-City county.

THE Sale will be at the late dwelling house of the decedent, and will continue from day to day until all is sold. The real estate consists of three plantations, with a mill annexed to one of them. The first, his mansion plantation, contains about four hundred acres, more or less, and has a good dwelling house thereon, with six rooms and a passage; all necessary out houses and a good garden. The second, an Island on Chickahomany, contains four or five hundred acres, more or less, with an overseer's house and necessary houses for a farmer. The last contains one hundred acres, more or less, with an excellent, well accustomed Grist Mill, just rebuilt of the best timber; she works two pair of stones, one for wheat and the other for corn. A Cotton Machine has been erected in the mill, from which considerable profit is derived. It is deemed unnecessary to give a minute description of these lands; it will only be said that they are as fertile as the lands in the neighborhood, and that Mr. Spencer and Mr. Allen, living on the premises, will shew them to any person disposed to view them. The personal estate is a considerable one, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, a good Chariot, and a variety of other articles, too tedious to mention.

At the same time will be hired out, about fourteen likely NEGROES, from 17 to 22 years of age.

By the Will of Mr. Norvell, about 30 of his Negroes are directed to be bound out. Those who wish to take any of them, are requested to apply to the subscriber. Bond, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers, by

WM. LIGHTFOOT, *Ex'or.*

James City, Dec. 16, 1802.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess, from London, a fresh assortment of,

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last Summer's growth, and may be had at his Original Seed Store, for Ready Money only—

VIZ:

RED and white clover Seed.
Trefoile, or yellow do.
Lucern and timothy do.
Burnet and ryegrass do.
Saintfoine and burden grass do.
Furze or whin seed,
Spring tares or vetches,
Hemp, flax and rape Seed.
Canary and spinage do.
White and brown mustard,
Early frame, charlton and hotspur Peas.
Dwarf, marrowfat, Spanish morratto, glory of England, and blue Prussian Peas.
Large windsor, long pod, riga & snap Beans.
Large Norfolk, and summer Turnips.
Salmon, white turnip & large black radish Seed.
Blood red Beet and solid Celery.
Early and late Cucumber.
Cresses and pepper Grass.
Early and late York Cabbage.
Early and late sugar loaf do.
Green and yellow Savoy do.
Large white Scotch do.
Large white winter do.
Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
Red Dutch, to pickle.
Bruffells Sprouts & Borecoli.
Early and late Battersea Cabbage.
Early and late Cauliflower.
Purple, green and white Brocoli.
Large red & orange Carrot.
Salsafie and Nasturtion.
Large Parsnip.
Madeira and silver Onion.
Large London leek.
Green and white Aspatagus.
White curl'd Indive
Large Cabbage and Roman Lettuce.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral lettuce.
Green and white Cos Lettuce.
Ice Lettuce

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, Jars and Beakers, in sets, for chimney ornaments; large red Garden Pots and Pans, and some blue and white Glass Flower Bottles. A Treatise on Gardening, by a native of this state.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1802.

Will certainly be Sold,

For cash, on the 25th day of January next, at Mr. Patrick Fowler's Tavern, in Hanover-Town,

30 likely Slaves,

CONSISTING of Men, Women and Children—the greater part of them young women and men. There are two valuable sawyers amongst them.

Mann Page.
Charles C. Page.

December 28, 1802.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, jr.

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, 1802.

A message was received from the President of the United States, furnishing in pursuance of a resolution of the last session, a statement of the expenditures of the Quarter Master's department from January 1, 1797. and the contingencies of the Navy and War Departments.

A motion was made to print these papers, but on the suggestion that from their volume, the expence would be immense, it was withdrawn for the present.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the report of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures on the petition of John Holland, jun.

The report is in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioner, for a permission of duties in proportion to the damage sustained by his vessel taking fire on the night of the entering the goods imported in her, and before they were landed.

The report was supported by Messrs. S. Smith, Dana, and Eustis, and opposed by Messrs. Macon and Gregg.

Mr. Griswold, though from present impressions in favor of the Report, thought it did not comprehend all the facts necessary to form a full judgment respecting it. He, therefore, moved the rising of the committee.

Mr. John C. Smith supported the motion, which was carried, when on motion of Mr. Griswold the report was recommitted to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Thomas Worthington, enclosing an ordinance of the convention of the state of Ohio, and a copy of the constitution formed by them.

The ordinance accepts the terms offered by congress with certain modifications, which principally are, that congress shall allow, an additional portion of land for public schools;—and 3 per cent. of the proceeds of all land sold after the 30th of June last, to be laid out on roads within the new state, in which case all lands sold shall be exempt from taxation for five years.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, this communication, with accompanying documents, were referred to the select committee appointed on the preceding communication from the president of the convention.

Mr. Dawson submitted two resolutions: the one providing by law for the establishment of post roads within the United States; the other for the appropriation of the residuary funds of the post-office for fixing and improving Post Roads.

Agreeable to his wish, these resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Green moved a resolution, instructing the committee of Commerce and Manufactures to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for fixing the port of entry for the Mississippi Territory at Fort Adams, and the port of delivery at the Natchez.

Ordered to lie on the table.

—

Friday, Dec. 24.

A communication was received from the secretary of state containing an abstract of the collectors returns pursuant to the act for the relief and protection of American seamen, also extracts from the communications received from the agents in foreign countries for the relief of American seamen.

Mr. Thatcher presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Maine, praying for a division of the district of Waldoborough.

Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr Greene called up the resolution, offered by him yesterday, instructing the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for fixing the port of entry for the Mississippi Territory at Fort Adams, and the port of delivery at the Natchez.

On the suggestion of Mr. Griswold the resolution was so modified, as to confine it to an enquiry into the expediency of making the Natchez a port of delivery, in which shape it passed.

Mr. Van Rensselaer moved the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for erecting a monument to the memory of General Herkimer, pursuant to a resolution of Congress passed the 4th October, 1777.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Thomas called the attention of the House to a part of the unfinished business of the last session.—A bill to extinguish the claims of the United States for balances reported against certain states, &c. was postponed during the last session to the 4th Monday in November. He moved the reference of so much of the report of the committee of Revisal and Unfinished business as related to this subject, to a select committee.

Ayes 26—Lost.

Mr. Morris observed that, if in order, he would move the reference of so much of the report of Revisal and Unfinished business as related to the petition of C. L'Enfant, to the Secretary of State.

The Speaker said this would be irregular, as it would involve the reference of a report of the committee of Claims to the Secretary, which was contrary to the practice of the House.

Mr. Morris, afterwards, moved the reference of the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Mr. L'Enfant to a committee of the whole on Monday week—Carried.

Mr. Morris then moved that the Secretary of State be directed to furnish this House with such documents as are in his possession, relating to the claim of C. L'Enfant for services rendered in laying out the city of Washington under the direction of the president of the United States.

Agreed to.

Mr. Rutledge presented the petition of Thomas Shubrick, of South Carolina, praying to be released from a contract made by him in 1799 for supplying timber for the building of 74's.

Mr. Rutledge stated at considerable length the circumstances attending the case, and moved a reference of the petition to the Secretary of the Navy.

Agreed to.

Mr. Lowndes presented the petition of Adam Tunno and others, assignees of M'Farlane, &c. praying to be released from the payment of duties on goods destroyed by fire.

Referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

We are desired to state Mr. Morris to have observed, on Wednesday, that the necessity of his motion to prolong the time of selling lands for the non-payment of taxes arose from the confused manner in which the assessment had been made in *a part of the state* he represented; instead of in *that* part of the state he represented.

—

REPORT.

The Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, Commissioners under the "Act for the better government of the Navy of the United States,"

RESPECTFULLY REPORT TO CONGRESS,

That since the 31st December, 1801, the date of their last report, there has accrued, and will accrue to the end of the present year, for interest and reimbursement of the principal of the debt of the United States belonging to the fund for satisfying navy pensions, the sum of dollars, 5,880 20 cts. which added to the sum of dollars, 3,507 41 cts. being the balance unapplied at the end of last year, forms an aggregate of dollars 9,387 61 cts. as exemplified in the annexed statement marked A. That the persons of the persons on the invalid list of the naval establishment, which have been paid or are in a course of payment for the same period, amount to the sum of dollars, 3,200 37 cts. as appears by statement B. which being deducted from the amount of interest and reimbursement as above stated, leaves a balance unapplied of dollars 6,187 24 cts.

That there has been received from the Treasury, of monies arising from the sales of prizes, including dollars 1,923 45 cts previously on hand the sum of dollars, 42,562 80 cts. for the investment of which in stock of the funded debt of the United States, or in bank stock, measures have been taken; and it is intended to invest in like manner the unapplied balance of interest and reimbursement, with the reservation of a small sum in the treasury, to meet eventual demands of applicants for pensions.

For and in behalf of the board,

ROBERT SMITH.

City of Washington, Navy Department, 17 December, 1802.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(A)

ABSTRACT.

Of interest, and reimbursement of the principal of the debt of the United States, belonging to the fund for the payment of Navy Pensions, for the year ending 31st Dec. 1802.

April 1. 1802.

1 quarter's interest on dolls. 37,100, 8 per cent. stock, 742

31,800, 6 per ct. navy 477

4,793 28 6 per cent, 71 91

5,361 91 deferred, 80 42 1,371 33

2 years reimbursement on 6 per cents, 191 77

July 1. 1 quarter's interest on the above, 1,371 33

Oct. 1. do. do. 1,371 33

1803.

Jan. 1. 1 do. do. 1,371 33

1 year's reimbursement on the 6 per cent. and deferred stock, 203 12

Dollars, 6,880 21

Balance unapplied at the end of the last year, 3,507 41

Dollars, 9,387 62

(B.)

ABSTRACT

Of Navy Pensions for the year 1802

For the half year ending the 30th June.

	D.	C.
In New-Hampshire,	72	
Massachusetts,	220	
Rhode-Island,	51	
Connecticut,	114	
New-York,	246	07
Pennsylvania,	402	90
Maryland,	98	76
Virginia,	60	
		1,270 73
Pension of John Mushaway, including arrears, paid 8th Nov.		239
For the half year ending 31st December,		
In New Hampshire,	138	
Massachusetts,	332	
Rhode-Island,	51	
Connecticut,	114	
New-York,	389	70
Pennsylvania,	479	94
Maryland,	126	
Virginia,	60	
		1,690 64
Dollars,		3,200 37

The following letter, subscribed *Coriolanus*, extracted from the Morning Chronicle of New-York, deserves particularly the attention of the citizens of the Union. There is no political circumstance at present so interesting to the United States, as a knowledge of the policy intended to be pursued by the First Consul and the Court of Spain, relative to the Mississippi.

—

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

My last communication was extorted from me by an observation in your paper on the subject of the organization of the militia of the union. It may not be totally unworthy of attention; but the present situation of the United States, relative to the all-important freedom of navigating the waters of the Mississippi, imperiously demand more prompt and speedy arrangements.

"Nations are as units to one another, even in a still stronger sense than individuals, because, in private concerns, there is a general tribunal for distributive justice, in order to protect the injured; but as no such appeal and protection exists with respect to injured nations, the rule in morals applies, that principles require to be sedulously upheld in proportion to the risque of their infraction, and the magnitude of the interest at stake."

All the newspapers of the city, of the 18th, I observe, have a paragraph that "a recent letter from an official character at Washington, says, that government has already given attention to the New-Orleans business, and that, from the measures adopted, expectations are formed, that the intendant of Louisiana will be induced to revoke the late order before any material injury can result to the western people, or to our commercial interests generally." I take the liberty of doubting the authenticity of this communication. The intendant of Louisiana, as in that communication he is styled, has no such powers delegated to him from the king he serves. His powers never did extend to negociation. He may receive and forward to his king, propositions, remonstrances and pleas; but he dare not, he cannot revoke the order predetermined to take place immediately on the publication of the treaty of peace in the dominions of the Spanish king. We have before been amused with a tale that the governor of New Orleans was highly displeased with the intendant, and threatened to countermand the decree. This story, however farcical, came with the first account of the steps taken by the intendant, and evidently had no other object in view, than to soften the public mind on this subject, well knowing that, unaccompanied with this lenitive, the act itself being an open, violent infraction of a national treaty, would have produced a violent national sensation, bordering, probably, on an immediate advance of national force, to reclaim a clearly defined right, explicitly acknowledged, as I have before asserted, by existing treaties with the British and Spanish kings, and which the latter has made specific arrangements, pointedly and insulting, to interfere with, contrary to the faith of nations and contrary to those formerly acknowledged principles, which were considered as the true basis of all national proceedings. Has either the court of Madrid, or the military despot of France communicated to our government, the important measure of the surrender of undefined Louisiana, by the one to the other? Has our minister, at the court of the one or at the cantonment of the other, made any communication on the subject? Did they ever notice its rise, its progress, or its completion, until at the court of Madrid it was made known by some warm expressions passing between the Prince of Peace and Lucien Bonaparte, the negociating consular minister? I have reason to believe no such communication was ever made to our government. I am confident if it had, our president and secretary of state, enjoying the respect and confidence of the nation, would have made such spirited remonstrances, backed by such national arrangements, as would have totally prevented the cession. And I cannot but persuade myself, that buoyed up with conscious rectitude, they will not permit themselves to be duped by the tales of designing men, attempting to impress on their minds, that the intendant of New-Orleans has it in his power to give any satisfactory answer on the subject. No, sir, the only satisfaction that can be obtained is in the will of the administration; they must mark and take it. This is the only measure that will in any degree quiet the public mind; the only measure that will give the United States the navigation of the Mississippi; the only measure that will prevent the dismemberment of our empire; the only measure that will give stability and firmness to the present administration, and this is the only time that this object can be obtained without the expenditure of an immensity of blood and treasure. I will even venture to predict, that if this highly important question is not taken up with firmness, and acted upon with decision at the present session; if the government should permit itself to waste the session in fruitless negociation, with an agent incompetent, as every one must know, to the ultimate decision of it, the nation will be paralised, and the administration shook to its centre. If on the other hand, they move with dignity and firmness, they rescue our national character from destruction, and instead of calmly permitting it to sink beneath the horizon of notice, it will re-illume our hemisphere, and cast a benignant light on the empire, rising where the sun descends. If there are any of my countrymen rocked in the cradle of indifference on this subject; any who believe in the first tale, that the governor of New Orleans was opposed to the official conduct of the intendant; or in the second, stated in the letter from Washington, that the intendant of New Orleans may be induced to revoke the late order, to them I speak, and call their attention to these facts:—

1st. That the governor of Kentucky did, on the 28th day of November, receive by express from New Orleans, information that the port was shut on the 18th of October against the American commerce; that at Frankford (K.) it produced a great commotion among the people, and that it would likely be attended with serious consequences unless the trade was restored according to treaty; that a spirited remonstrance was preparing by the legislature of Kentuky, to be forwarded to the executive of the United States, and that the Kentuckians were ready to resort to arms on the subject.

2dly. That by letters of the 18th of October from New Orleans, it is stated, that "the intendant has this day issued a decree, declaring the port of New Orleans to be shut, and that the right of deposit by the Americans shall no longer exist, without granting any other eligible place as an equivalent stipulated by the 2nd article of the treaty between the United States and his Catholic majesty. The governor of this province at first shewed every disposition to counteract this measure; but as the publication has been made, and he has taken no notice of it, we are apprehensive that he has relinquished the intention of opposing it.

3dly. Attend to the official communication of a gentleman in your city, who signs himself "Juan Stoughton," perhaps the Spanish consul, viz.

"His Catholic majesty's consul general, chevalier de Fernando, received a few days ago, official information from the governor of St. Augustine, that the ports in that province are closed against all neutral vessels, at the same time permitting the citizens of the United States to trade in Spanish bottoms, agreeable to the royal order of the 9th June, 1795.

"Per order—December 3, 1802.

"JUAN STOUGHTON."

This latter is a digested component part of the New Orleans system, and no doubt can be entertained that, if a negociation is contemplated with the intendant of New Orleans, he must communicate with the governor of St. Augustine, and the governor of St. Augustine with the vice-roy of Mexico, and he with the minister of the Indies, residing in Madrid, who, after communicating with his king, will have an informal conversation with Lucien Bonaparte, who will communicate with his brother, the first consul, who will immediately, by prompt measures, possess himself of the district, and put an effectual stop to all farther negociation of the intendant of New Orleans.

What then, sir, will be the situation of the United States? What will the situation of the people of Kentucky be? With your leave I will answer: The situation of the United States will be degrading in the extreme, cramped in her commerce, insulted by gross infraction of a national treaty, obliged to submit to a passive trade, and tamely to subscribe to such further commercial restrictions as despotic power may think proper to impose; they will grasp at the whole of our active commerce; they will be the carriers of the produce of this widely extended continent; they will set their own price on the product of the industry of our fellow citizens, to lease them on our shores, and give in exchange for them the manufactures of Europe; the whole of which trade will become a barter, and perhaps a circulating medium of gold and silver rendered totally unnecessary. It is an acknowledged truth, that the nation that submits to a passive commerce, must necessarily, in a short time, become subservient to, and rest under the dominion of that other who assumes the carrying trade, and increases in wealth, hardihood and vigor, by the industry of its people employed in the active scenes of life, and in the invigorating pursuits of an extensive circuitous navigation. Witness the fall of Carthage and the lesser Italian states, and the rapid increase of wealth, power and dominion of the Roman republic. The situation of the people of Kentucky will be for a time highly distressing, cut off from every communication with the Ocean; their timber will become useless, except for fuel; their agriculture will decrease, their mills never used but for the supply of domestic consumption; the nerve of the country will be totally unstrung, and they will conceive themselves deserted by the union, and left to work out their own temporal salvation, by and for themselves, unaided and unprotected by the nation that gave them birth, and in whose councils their fathers and relatives at the present moment hold seats of honor and of trust.

To think of separating from the union must no doubt produce very painful sensations; but what else will be left for them? What must be their decision when the French governor of New Orleans offers them the freedom of navigation if they will consider themselves as part of his establishment, and consent to be enrolled as dependent provinces of Louisiana? Will not the same spirit which unfolded itself in a late meeting of the people of that district, when convened to form a constitution, again break out, and utter sentiments hostile to the combined interest of our country and insulting to our government? It will, and the people will have no other alternative left? They must, however painful the task, join the detached consular government for the purposes of obtaining that trade, which will be refused to them as citizens of the United States, but which will be granted to them as members of the district of Louisiana.—The western boundary of the U. States will then be the Alleghany Mountains, and the secretary of the treasury may begin new fiscal calculations for the payment of the national debt, to make good the defalcations arising from the dismemberment of the United States, the money arising from the sale and future settlement of the Yasow Georgia and Kentucky districts, will then flow into the military chest of the first consul of France, and not into the treasury of the United States, as has been wisely and originally arranged.

CORIOLANUS.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1803.

JAMES T. CALLENDER.

—

Henrico County Court,

January 3, 1803.

PRESIDING MAGISTRATES:

Daniel Hylton,
Bowler Cocke,
William Mayo,
Richard Adams,
Thomas Williamson,
Hezekiah Henley,
William Randolph.

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The Court of Henrico County met at 12 o'clock on Monday the 3d January, when the case of James Thomson Callender came before them.

Mr. George Hay rose, and began his speech against Callender, and in vindication of the step which had been taken in binding over Callender and Pace, by observing that the case which now was brought before the court, was, not only of the greatest importance to himself, as an individual, but to the community at large. Upon the decision which they would give, depended the safety or the destruction of character. It remained for them to decide, whether the torrent of calumny and slander, which now deluged in a manner, as well as disgraced the United States, should be stopped, or whether it should be allowed to flow with impunity in the channel of virulence, carrying with it, and overwhelming all that was moral and virtuous. He quoted a sentence from governor M'Kean's speech, which recommended to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to take into consideration the present unbounded licentiousness of the press. He said it was advanced by the counsel of Mr. Callender that the step which had been taken with regard to the editors of the Recorder, was an invasion of the liberty of the press; but he trusted he should prove to the satisfaction of the court, that to protect the freedom of the press, and not to lay any check upon it, was both his zealous desire and most anxious wish. He was actuated upon the present occasion, by motives the most natural and honorable to the human mind, the protection of his own feelings and those of his family. Some people he remarked, were such philosophers, or could conceal their thoughts so well, as to bear with every symptom of indifference, all the attacks which malice or calumny could attempt against them. He owned this was not his situation, that he both felt and was wounded by the slanders of the Recorder. That he was represented by the unprincipled Editor of that paper, as a murderer and an assassin. It published to the world, that he watched for eight days successively, an opportunity for depriving Callender of existence; and it threatened in the future numbers to rip open, and tear asunder both his professional, his public, and his private character. So far from this being correct, he protested his meeting with Callender was entirely the effect of accident; and that he was solely restrained from punishing him as he deserved, with the apprehension that he should have given him a fatal blow. He argued that if ever the statute under which Callender was bound over, should be acted upon, that there could be no case more proper than the present. Callender, Mr. Hay said, was

the moſt unprincipled man in exiſtence; that he was known to the court, known to the numerous audience there preſent, known in ſhort, not only to the city of Richmond, but in every corner of the Union where party prevailed, to be an infamous and notorious libeller. That his whole pleaſure conſiſted, and all his days had been devoted for the ſole purpoſe of deſtroying the good reputation of thoſe, againſt whom he conceived the ſmalleſt diſlike. This was well known to the court. Three years had not elapſed ſince he was publicly convicted by a jury, of a moſt ſlanderous libel. It was freſh in the memories of moſt preſent, the diſturbance and diſcontent that this fame libeller had occaſioned in Richmond. Callender had then very nearly brought upon the inhabitants of this town a diſgrace that would have plunged into miſery, many an inoffenſive citizen; he had in ſhort excited the inhabitants to a civil war. What the good fortune of the country had then warded off, might yet happen, if he were permitted to purſue without reſtraint the abandoned courſe he was lately following. Were the court to pronounce the illegality of the commitment, Mr. Hay predicted that the vengeance of the community would ſooner or later ove take the Editors of the recorders; and that they would bitterly lament that their hands had not been tied up from committing thoſe deeds, which would terminate in their perſonal deſtruction. He made uſe of that well known and forcible expreſſion of Cato's ſon.

None, he ſaid, declaimed more loudly about this ſuppoſed invaſion of the liberty of the preſs than the libeller Callender; to make that impreſſion ſtill ſtronger upon the public, he himſelf went to jail, and the Recorder came forth clad in deep mourning—May that mourning long continue, ſaid Mr. Hay, and, may the Editors of the Recorder mourn for ever in ſackcloth and aſhes for thoſe crimes which they have committed in the malevolence & wantonneſs of their hearts, and for thoſe interruptions, which they have occaſioned to the domeſtic happineſs of families and of individuals. Callender's clamours about the liberty of the preſs, he ſaid, reminded him of the Italian murderer, who after imbruing his hands in the blood of a neighbor, had ſought ſhelter in one of thoſe ſanctuaries which the ſuperſtition of the Roman Catholic religion affords in ſuch caſes, but being dragged forth by the enraged relations of the deceaſed, he was the firſt to bawl about the horrible crime of ſacrilege, and of the daring audacity of thoſe who had violated by their impure ſteps the ſacred ſhrine of the altar.

Mr. Hay ſaid, he ſhould have preferred had the counſel of Callender confined their reaſoning to the laws of the ſtate of Virginia, without reſorting to the precedents to be found in the ſeveral courts of Great-Britain; but ſince they had gone abroad in ſearch of law to ſupport their cauſe, he would follow them there; and argue the caſe upon their own grounds. He then cited the ſtatute 34th, of Edward the 3d, which after the lapſe of ſeveral centuries, had been again enacted in the Britiſh Parliament. This ſtatute expreſsly authoriſes all juſtices of the peace to bind over thoſe that be not of good fame. The definition of the expreſſion not of good fame, he ſaid, admitted of great latitude in interpretation, but he ſhould requeſt the attention of the court to the opinion of Judge Blackſtone on this point. Mr. Hay ſaid, the authority of Blackſtone, was the higheſt that could be produced. The commentaries of that learned lawyer, were not only generally known, but every where reſpected as the firſt authority in Engliſh law. They were the firſt book put into the hands of every ſtudent who intended to ſtudy the profeſſion of law, as being both the plaineſt and ſoundeſt elements of that ſcience. Blackſtone therefore, he ſaid, ought juſtly to be received in every court of this country, where diſcuſſions of this kind took place.—The opinion which Blackſtone has given on this point is as follows:—"Firſt, the, the juſtices are empowered by the ſtatute 34. Edw III. C. 1. to bind over to the good behaviour towards the king and his people, all them that be not of good fame, wherever they be found; to the intent that the people be not troubled nor endangered, nor the peace diminiſhed, nor merchants and others paſſing by the highways of the realm, be diſturbed, nor put in the peril which may happen by ſuch offenders. Under the general words of this expreſſion, *that be not of good fame*, it is holden that a man may be bound to his good behaviour for cauſes ſcandal, *contra bonos mores* as well as *contra pacem*; as for haunting bawdy houſes with women of bad *fame*; or for keeping ſuch women in his own houſe; or for words tending to ſcandalize the government; or in abuſe of the officers of juſtice, eſpecially in the execution of their office. Thus alſo a juſtice may bind over all night walkers; eaves droppers; ſuch as keep ſuſpicious company, or are reported to be pilferers or robbers; ſuch as ſleep in the day, and wake in the night; common drunkards; whoremaſters; the putative fathers of baſtards; cheats; idle vagabonds; and other perſons, whoſe miſbehaviour may reaſonably bring them within the general words of the ſtatute, as perſons not of good fame: an expreſſion, it muſt be owned, of ſo great a latitude, as leaves much to be determined by the diſcretion of the magiſtrate himſelf. But, if he commits a man for want of ſureties, he muſt expreſs the cauſe thereof with convenient certainty; and take care that ſuch cauſe be a good one." Mr. Hay obſerved, that from the above words of Blackſtone, it was evident that a libeller was a perſon of bad fame. He next referred to Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, and to Viner, vol. 15. where it is affirmed that the author of an obſcene book or of ribaldry, although he cannot be puniſhed by law as a libeller, yet he may be bound over as a perſon of bad fame. Much more, therefore, argued Mr. Hay, ſhould a writer of libels be obliged to find ſecurity for his future behaviour, if the author of an obſcene book can be committed unleſs he produce ſecurity. He quoted alſo from Bacon's Abridgment and from Burn's Juſtice, ſentiments to the ſame purpoſe. With regard to the latter, he obſerved that Burn was a very different character from Blackſtone, that Burn's own opinions could carry no weight with them, but only in conſequence of thoſe authorities which he produced in his Juſtice. Burn's Juſtice, he ſaid, was a book ſo little known, that it was with difficulty he was able to procure a copy in Richmond, but that ſtill notwithſtanding, he thought it proper to cite him in this inſtance, as he has quoted the ſentiments of others on the interpretation that ought to be given to the expreſſion not of good fame. Burn, he remarked, always gives his own opinion in expreſs terms, when he does not agree with the authority which he cites, and his ſilence on this matter was a proof that he himſelf entertained the ſame ſentiments on the ſubject.

Mr. Hay next read a caſe from Forteſcur, and from the ſecond edition of the book known by the name of Modern Reports, that was nearly of the ſame nature with the preſent. A perſon who had the repute of a libeller had been obliged to give ſecurity to keep the peace, and upon his afterwards publiſhing certain words which were found to be libellous, his recognizance was forfeited. He thence inferred, that there could not remain the ſmalleſt doubt of the propriety of binding over Callender and Pace. That they were men of notorious bad fame. He appealed to the houſe whether there was one ſingle individual who could come forward and deny this aſſertion. All were ſilent he ſaid, they were convinced of the truth of what he ſtated, and they muſt alſo be convinced if Callender was let looſe that he would riot more than ever in the field of calumny. That the peace of the community would be broken; that the ſociety of the ſtate of Virginia would exhibit a picture of wild diſorder, and that the harmony and domeſtic happineſs of private individuals would be interrupted. He declared that when he before ſtated that the editors themſelves would repent if their hands were not bound up from ſlander, he did not allude to any deſigns that might be concerted by him for their deſtruction, but that it would happen that the general indignation would be ſo excited againſt them, that vengeance would be hurled on their heads. This, he ſaid, Callender himſelf was ſenſible of, and knew it ſo well, that according to his own confeſſion, he was under the neceſſity of making a clandeſtine and precipitate retreat into jail in order to avoid the marks of that public contempt which he had ſo juſtly incurred. All parties and all men, ſaid Mr. Hay, however they may differ in their political ſentiments, agree in holding Callender in abhorrence. They agree in conſidering him as the vileſt of mortals, as a ſlanderer, at the mention of whoſe name humanity ſhudders. What character of reſpectability does he not dare to calumniate? One he ſtigmatizes as an aſſaſſin, another he charges as a perjured villain. Not a ſingle Recorder has appeared which has not contained ſome infamous libel, for which both Callender and Pace, were they indicted and tried, would ſuffer both fine and imprisonment. This is for both the mode of puniſhment which their counſel adviſe. I am not under the neceſſity to declare the reaſons which have cauſed me to adopt the mode of binding them over in preference to a proſecution by indictment or civil ſuit. But for the ſatisfaction of the court I will freely and candidly confeſs my motives. Were I to have proſecuted Callender by either of theſe methods, or by both, I ſhould during the period of eighteen months, or perhaps two years, have had all the calumny and venomous ſlander heaped upon me which the infamous pen of that libeller could have produced. What ſatisfaction would the fine and impriſonment of Callender at the lapſe of two years be to me, after I had received all the injury and borne all the abuſe which he was capable of inflicting? Individuals are not to wait the tardy and uncertain iſſue of a law ſuit, and in the mean time have their character and every action of their life, public and private, calumniated, perverted, and abuſed. Were Callender's pen now ſet looſe, I would be the object of his foul and inveterate rancour for months to come. This he has declared. I do not ſpeak from ſuſpicion, but from the words of the Recorder. He has made no ſecret of his intentions; he has promiſed that he would expoſe my conduct both public and private, and to uſe his own virulent expreſſion, that he was in poſſeſſion of documents the moſt blaſting and damnatory to my reputation. Theſe documents by Callender's account, related to a charge of ſuppreſſing evidence, of which he has accuſed me, and by which act Doctor Read had ſuſtained the greateſt injury. It happens, however, by the moſt ſingular coincidence of circumſtances, that upon the very day, the 22d of December, when Callender was writing this libel on my character, that Doctor Read, the gentleman whom Callender aſſerts became the victim of my deceitful conduct, was employed in writing me a letter, requeſting me to become the guardian and inſtructor of his wife's ſon. Mr. Hay then read Doct. Read's letter. This gentleman, therefore, who by Callender's ſtatement, received the greateſt injuſtice from my hands, had ſingled me out from among all his acquaintances in Richmond, who entertain the ſame ſentiments with regard to politics with himſelf, and they are not a few in number, in order to take the fatherly charge of this young man; in order to watch over him during that period, theſe four important years which the letter mentions, in which youth are moſt apt to be miſled and to err from the path of rectitude.

Callender's counſel, the ſecond on my left hand, (Mr. Rind) expreſſed his fears, nay he declared that if the doctrine advanced ſhould be found to be law, that the liberty of the preſs was gone, gone for ever. He attempted to intimidate the magiſtrates, I truſt not intentionally, by picturing to them in the moſt dreadful manner, the conſequences that would enſue from preventing the miſcreant Callender from propagating his ſlander; he told them, that if a magiſtrate in the city of London dared to commit a printer to jail for not giving ſecurity in a caſe ſuch as this, that his houſe would in a few hours be pulled about his ears, and that probably his life would even pay for his temerity. But I truſt were this ſtatement of Mr. Rind's even correct, that the court now ſitting would not form their judgment from the caprice of a London mob. The laws of England, and the deciſions of the courts in that kingdom, are not to be determined by the whims or the actions of men heated by fury, and led on by ignorance.

But the magiſtrates of a monarchic country, and thoſe under a republic are very differently ſituated. Thoſe of the latter have a much greater diſcretionary power allowed them, than thoſe of the former—in a monarchy ſuch as Britain, every action of the civil magiſtrate is watched by the people with the eye of ſuſpicion. They know the government are eager to lay hold of every opportunity, that may offer for an uſurpation of power, and they are therefore juſtly jealous of the moſt trifling invaſion of their rights. The ſmalleſt deviation from the paths of legal rectitude in an Engliſh magiſtrate is ſeverely puniſhed. There occured an inſtance about thirty years ſince. I do not preciſely at this moment recollect the particulars; but I think damages to the amount of 10,000l. ſterling were recovered for the granting of an illegal warrant by one of the Secretaries of ſtate. In a monarchy the people ought always to be afraid and to guard over the conduct of the magiſtrate with the watchful eye of jealous ſuſpicion. In a republic the reverſe is the caſe, there, the magiſtrate feels a dread of incurring the diſpleaſure of the people, there are inſtances certainly to be found where magiſtrates in this country through ignorance have erred, I have known ſuch inſtances myſelf; although I do not believe in the ſtate of Virginia a ſingle caſe can be produced.

Here they are timid to an extreme. They never venture upon the moſt trivial act of authority without being firſt certain that they are treading in the path of Law. Mr. Foſter the Mayor of this city is a ſtriking inſtance of this extreme caution and timidity of giving offence to the people. When I applied to him for a warrant againſt Callender, although both Mr. McRae and myſelf aſſured him of the legality of granting it, and explained to him the law on that head, yet he was not ſatisfied; he was afraid of exceeding the limits of his authority. The magiſtrate who at laſt granted it was equally ſcrupulous at firſt, he read the law over and over until he was confident he was acting legally. There is not therefore the ſmalleſt danger that any magiſtrate in this country will ever exert his authority beyond the bounds of law and juſtice. If there ſhould ever ariſe ſuch an unfortunate inſtance, the vengeance of the community would aſſail him, and he would ſink into eternal diſgrace."

Mr. Hay next proceeded to ſtate to the court the idea which he entertained of the liberty of the preſs. This liberty he ſaid conſiſted in the entire privilege of making any ſtrictures even of the ſevereſt nature, upon any of the public meaſures or acts of adminiſtration, or upon the conduct of any of the public officers or ſervants of government. He allowed that Callender was at full liberty to calumniate either him or any other public officer, ſo far as related to their official capacity, with impunity. He allowed that Callender had the right of accuſing him of ſuppreſſing evidence although the circumſtance was not true, as he was then in a manner acting officially. He ſaid he hoped this liberty, would be always enjoyed in the fulleſt extent in this country. He did he ever wiſh to ſee the day when the ſmalleſt check would be attempted againſt the freedom of the preſs, in this reſpect. He hoped public meaſures as well as religious opinions would be allowed a free and fair diſcuſſion, and that the official conduct of public men would always be open to whatever obſervations or even undue cenſure which individuals might fancy to expreſs. He truſted no reſtraint whatever would be laid upon the preſs. He argued that reſtraining the licentiouſneſs of the preſs was not reſtraining the liberty of the preſs; for that no man had a right to be licentious or to advance libels upon private characters. That it was illegal, and that no perſon was authoriſed to do an illegal act. He therefore ſincerely hoped that the court would confirm the deciſion of the magiſtrates in binding over Callender and Pace to the peace.

As Mr. Hay ſpoke upwards of three hours it is not to be expected that we could follow him cloſely, in every argument which he advanced; but we flatter ourſelves that we have given the leading features of his ſpeech, as nearly as could be expected. At the concluſion of Mr. Hays ſpeech, the court adjourned until Tueſday morning.

We ſhall give a detail of the proceedings of yeſterday in our next.

Late on Tueſday afternoon, the court, after hearing the arguments of counſel on both ſides, diſcharged Meſſrs. Callender and Pace; *the binding of them over being in their opinion an illegal act*

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19

Tribute of gratitude and reſpect for the ſervices and memory of

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

This ſubject, which has been for ſome time agitated, is at length matured. The Society of the Cincinnati of this ſtate, conſidering themſelves, in conſequence of their more immediate connection with our late illuſtrious Chief, as being more intimately intereſted in promoting and directing the wiſhes of their fellow citizens to erect ſome monument worthy of the memory of Waſhington, & at the ſame time commenſurate with the reſpectability of this opulent emporium, after ſeveral meetings on the ſubject, have adopted the following reſolutions, which will, no doubt, meet the concurrence and ſupport of our fellow citizens at large.

At a meeting of the NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, held at the City Hotel of NEW YORK, on the 15th day of December, 1802.

The Society perceiving that their fellow-citizens have uniformly manifeſted, in common with themſelves, ſentiments of the moſt profound veneration for the virtues and public ſervices of the late GENERAL WASHINGTON, and a ſtrong inclination to perpetuate theſe ſentiments by ſome public teſtimonial, have thought it would not be deemed improper, conſidering the relation in which they ſtood to that exalted man, to propoſe a plan for this purpoſe, and have it executed under their direction; THEREFORE, Reſolved,

1. That an EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF BRONZE of the late GENERAL WASHINGTON, reſembling the original, ought to be erected in a proper part of the ſquare, called the Park, in the city of New-York.

2. That the Statue ſhall have ſuch ELEVATION, INSCRIPTIONS, and ORNAMENTS, as ſhall be directed by the Committee hereafter mentioned

3. That a committee of Superintendence be appointed by this ſociety, to conſiſt of *five members*, who are authoriſed to carry into execution the propoſed plan. That in caſe of a vacancy of any one of the members of the ſaid Committee, a ſucceſſor ſhall be appointed by the Preſident for the time being, and that any *three* Members thereof ſhall be competent to act. The ſaid Committee ſhall aſcertain the expence of the whole work in the firſt place, and when they have determined on all the particulars of it, hereby referred to them, they may employ ſuch agents and artiſts as they may deem proper; but, in ſuch parts as can be properly executed within the United States, they ſhall give a preference to American Artiſts.

4. That in order to defray the expences of erecting the Statue, a ſum of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS at leaſt, ſhould be raiſed. That the ſame be by a ſubſcription, and collected from ſuch of the Citizens of this State, as may be diſpoſed to contribute, under the direction of the Committee of Superintendence, who are to begin their collections on the third day of January next. And that every citizen may have an opportunity to contribute towards the erection of this Teſtimony of public eſteem for the FATHER of his Country, there ſhall be perſons employed to go to each houſe in the different Wards of the City, with Subſcription Liſts, on which ſhall be enrolled the name of each ſubſcriber, the place of his abode, and the ſum ſubſcribed, which ſhall be afterwards fairly tranſcribed into a Book under the direction of the Committee, the original liſts to be preſerved by this Society, and the ſaid Book to be depoſited in the office of the Clerk of the Corporation of this City, there to remain as a memorial of the tranſaction to poſterity.

5. That all ſums of money ſubſcribed ſhall be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and ſhall be depoſited in the Branch Bank of the United States, in the names of the ſaid Committee, and their ſucceſſors, members of the ſaid committee, to be drawn for by any three of them, from time to time, for the ſole purpoſe above mentioned.—The ſaid committee are to keep accurate accounts of their receipts and expenditures, and minutes of all their tranſactions; and ſhall exhibit to the Standing Committee of this Society a ſummary thereof quarter-yearly: and they ſhall report all their tranſactions fully to this ſociety, at their annual meetings on the 4th day of July, until the work is completed.

6. That the Committee of ſuperintendence prepare and publiſh a ſuitable addreſs to the public, explaining the nature and purpoſe of the intended erection, and ſoliciting the liberality of the citizens, to enable them to render this monument worthy of the ILLUSTRIOUS ORIGINAL to whoſe memory it is dedicated, and of the rich & populous city it will embelliſh.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Committee of Superintendence, viz.

NICHOLAS FISH, Preſ of the Soc'ty.
JOHN STAGG, jun. Secretary of do.
MATTHEW CLARKSON,
JAMES FAIRLIE, and
EBENEZER STEVENS.

Extract from the minutes,
JOHN STAGG, jun. Sec'ry.

To the Freeholders of the Diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Halifax, Pittſylvania and Campbell.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE time has again nearly rolled round when we ſhall once more be called up to exerciſe that important right ſecured to us by our wiſe and beloved Conſtitution—the choice of a fit and proper perſon to repreſent us in the grand council's of our nation. Let it be indelibly impreſſed on our minds; that for the uprightneſs of this choice, we have to anſwer to our God, our country, and our poſterity. Doctor LINN of Pittſylvania, is a man whoſe private and public worth and talents rank him high in the eſtimation of all who know him, and whoſe attachment to the intereſts of his country cannot be yielded to that of any one.

You therefore have to decide, whether your very reſpectable diſtrict ſhall continue to be repreſented by a man who has at leaſt been uniformly offenſive to a majority of his conſtituents; or, whether you will by a manly and independent avowal of your ſentiments, place in that high and honorable ſtation, a man againſt whom even the tongue of calumny is ſilent as the grave.

One of the People.

Dec. 24, 1802.

A LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Poſt-Office, Richmond, December 31ſt, 1802.

(A.) JOSEPH ANTHONY, Miſs Judith Anderſon, Captain John Archer, Capt. John Addiſon.

(B.) John Baly, Tunſtall Banks, Thomas M. Brown, John Knight Brown, Samuel Blyth, Benjamin Branham, Orram Byrd, Henry Brown, James Blakely, Jas. Bray, Smith Blakey, 2.

(C.) Richard Caine, William Carter, Abraham Cowley, Amos B. Cole, George Carſon, David Cobbs, Wm. Cowan, John Coalter, John Chowning.

(D.) John Decker, James Doſwell, Charles Davidſon, William Dandridge, Starke Dabney, Samuel Dabney, William Drew, James Davenport.

(E.) Captain Samuel Ellis, 2.

(F.) John Ferguſon, Alexander Fraſer, Captain Charles Fair, Miſs Mary Fergusſon.

(G.) John Goodall, Reubin Goodwin, James B. Gilmer, Richard Gruhme, Roger Gregory.

(H.) Theodore Hart, James Hillyer, Henry Hughes, James Hackney, John Hoſburg, James Harris, Mr. Harris, Samuel Henry, Eldridge Harris.

(J.) Michael L. Johnſon, Capt. Edward Jones, Charles Jones, Alexander Jordan.

(K.) Charles Keſſee, James Kennedy.

(L.) Catharine Leonard, Capt. Abijah Luce, John Lewis, Alexander S. Lyle, 2.

(M.) Dabney Minor, Ann Marton, Robert M'Dowel, Mr. Montgomery, James Murada, Mr. Mayne, 2; Samuel Miller, Capt. Samuel Maynard.

(N.) Thomas Nelſon, The Hon. Wm. Nelſon, 2.

(P.) G. Purcell, Thomas Price, 2; N. W. Price, Gen Robert Porterfield, Robert Priddy, 3; John Piemont, Samuel Printis, Capt. A. D. Pope, Eliſha Pearman, Charles Purcell.

(R.) Mrs Ann Randolph, Henry Reid.

(S.) George W. Swiney, Robert Sherlock, Peter Smith.

(T.) John Taylor, 2; Peter Tinſley, 2; George Tebbs, Capt. Tice, Richard F. Taylor, Henry Thomas, Thomas Turner, Miles Todd, Anthony Tom.

(W.) James Wormley, Thomas Waſh, 2; Col. Nathaniel Wilkinſon, 2; Geo. Williamſon, James Warrell, Iſaac Williamſon, William Woodward, Dabney Warton, Mark & Henry Woodcock.

MARKS VANDEWALL, P. M.

To be Rented,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Turner, as a Tavern and boarding-houſe, ſituate on the corner of the main ſtreet, and that leading to Col. Mayo's bridge. The central ſituation thereof cannot fail, (if rented by a gentleman qualified for the purpoſe) to enſure a conſiderable number of reſpectable *boarders*. Or it is an *eligible reſidence* for a genteel private family. The premiſes may be entered on, by the firſt day of march next—or, *immediately* as circumſtances may ſuit. For terms apply to RO GAMBLE.

Who has for ſale a handſome aſſortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, and genuine PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter caſks.

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1803.

Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria.

NOTICE is hereby given to the ſubſcribers in the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Courthouſe in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the 15th day of January next, for the purpoſe of chooſing Fifteen Directors of the ſaid Company for the enſuing year.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
J. B. NICHOLLS, Sec'ry.

Alexandria, Dec. 29 1802. 3t.

I WILL SELL, FOR CASH,

400 acres of Land,

IN the lower end of Powhatan county, and give poſſeſſion next October, or ſooner if deſired. It is an excellent ſtand for a ſtore, having every neceſſary building on it. The ſoil is fertile, and well adapted to the culture of grain. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe, will meet with a bargain. I intend to Kentucky ſoon, and if this land ſhould not be ſold previous to my departure for that ſtate, my buſineſs will be carried on during my abſence as heretofore.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Powhatan, December 29, 1802. 2t

GILLIAT & KIRBY,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,
A general aſſortment of Fall and Winter
GOODS,
WHICH are now ſelling off, at their uſual low price, for Caſh or country Produce.
Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

THE FOLLOWING
SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,
To raiſe the ſum of two thouſand dollars for the purpoſe of repairing the buildings of
Waſhington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once ſecond to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthineſs of ſituation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-eſtabliſhment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the beſt medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not ſo large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to thoſe who may purchaſe tickets. It is the promotion of an inſtitution ſo valuable to ſociety, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree thoſe who reſide near the place, and are conſequently more immediately intereſted. It is preſumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was juſtly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themſelves immediately purchaſe all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
2000	do	of	1	7000
2458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is propoſed by the above ſcheme, to raiſe 2000 dollars, by diſcount upon prizes alone:—which, at 25 per cent. will be the ſum deſired.

TICKETS are ſold by the truſtees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be depoſited in the treaſury, for the uſe of the ſucceſsful adventurers, or of the purchaſers of ſuch tickets reſpectively, if any accident ſhould require a reimburſement.

* Thomas Tinſley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardſon, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trucheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.
Richmond, July 17, 1800.

ALL thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate of Doctor Greenberry Belt, dec. are requeſted to make them known before the 1ſt day of February next; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to come forward and make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given by
SAM. MARSHALL. *Adm'r.*
Powhatan, C. H. Dec. 21, 1802. 4w

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Diſtrict.
SEPTEMBER THE 21ST, 1802.
Between
Robert Pollok and Company, *Plaintiffs,*
And
William Robb and Nathaniel Harris, *Defendants.*

THE defendant, William Robb, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.
A Copy—Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

ALMANACKS,
For the Year 1803; for Sale, at this office.

Port Wine.

A few pipes and quarter caſks of genuine old
Port Wine,
Is this day landing, and will be ſold on moderate terms, by
Robert Gamble.
Richmond, 2d Nov. 1802. [tf]

RUNAWAY
From the ſubſcriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. laſt, a negro man named
JACOB;
HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather ſpare made. I expect he will attempt to paſs for a free man, being informed that he has in poſſeſſion a free paſs; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for ſome time before their departure, and it is probable ſhe may aid him in impoſing on the public with his paſs, or may claim him as her ſlave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and ſpare made, very brown ſkin, has taken with her three children, two ſons and a daughter; the two boys are ſons by her firſt huſband, whoſe name was Cooper. Henry, the oldeſt, is tall and ſpare made, very dark ſkin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her laſt huſband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are ſhoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Geo gia; they having all been ſeen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that ſtate. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any perſon who will ſecure him in jail ſo that I get him again, and all reſonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.
JOHN THORNTON, ſen.
Nov. 4, 1802.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of ſaid creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court houſe and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a ſtore. This land poſſeſſes more advantages, and is equal, if not ſuperior in ſtrength and fertility, to any tract of its ſize in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant ſituation for a ſeat, on which ſtands a new convenient dwelling houſe (that may be finiſhed for about forty dollars) ſituated convenient to an uncommon good ſpring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other ſuitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately ſown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis alſo convenient to ſeveral ſhad fiſheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for ſtock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lefueur, or the ſubſcriber living near the premiſes.
EDWARD DENNIS.
Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomttox inſpected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at caſh prices, will be taken in payment, and conſiderable indulgence given for one third of the purchaſe money, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. E. D.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Diſtrict.
BETWEEN
Thomas Treadway and Jane his wife, Robert Lawſon Lockhead, James French Lockhead, Elizabeth Lockhead, Abraham Smith Lockhead, and Thomas Leiper Lockhead, which ſaid Robert, James, Elizabeth, Abraham and Thomas, are infants, by Thomas Treadway, their next friend, *Plaintiffs,*
AND
Kennon Jones and Nancy his wife, James McFarland and Elizabeth his wife, James Strange and Nancy his wife, and William French, which ſaid Nancy Strange and William French are children and co-heirs of James French, deceaſed, *Defendants.*

THE defendants James Strange and Nancy his wife, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.
A Copy—Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

NOTICE
In the caſe of *Hezekiah L. Wight* and *Benjamin Harris,*
BANKRUPTS.

THE commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by a commiſſion of bankruptcy, awarded and now in proſecution againſt Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, merchants of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Wight and Harris, intend to meet on Saturday the 22d day of January, 1803, at the commiſſioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend, and all claims not then proved will be diſallowed.
ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.
Richmond, Dec. 22, 1802.

FOR SALE,
From Six to Eight Hundred Acres
LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouſe—This Land is conſidered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at leaſt 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is preſumed that no one would become a purchaſer without firſt viewing the premiſes, a further deſcription of ſaid land is deemed unneceſſary. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe may ſee the land by applying to *William Lindſay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouſe, or myſelf in Richmond.
RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.
November 5, 1802.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well ſelected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Seaſon,

HAVE received by the Reunion, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their aſſortment, which will be ſold wholeſale or retail, on uſual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of eſtabliſhed punctuality.
Manchester, 19th October, 1802. tf.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.
ARE NOW OPENING
By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general aſſortment of
DRY GOODS,
ſuited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on moderate terms. They alſo have for ſale, beſt GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.
Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,
Are alſo opening their ſupplies of Fall and Winter Goods.
Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Robert Gamble
Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a ſupply of
Fall Goods,
Which he will ſell low, by the Piece or Package.
Richmond, October 7, 1802.

Burr Milliſtones and Bolting Cloths.

THE ſubſcriber having received a large ſupply of the beſt pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Milliſtones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market ſtreets, Philadelphia, where his cuſtomers may now be ſupplied with thoſe of the beſt quality, and to ſuit the different kinds of grain.

Alſo, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general aſſortment) Screws for raiſing Milliſtones, and Caſt Iron Gudgeons, for caſh or good draughts at ſhort ſight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Waſhington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for ſhipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) mill ſtones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Peterſburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for ſale with Bohn & Slingluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a diſtance will be ſtrictly attended to.
OLIVER EVANS.
Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. 12w3m

The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,
Offer for ſale the following Tracts of
LAND,
—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Wincheſter, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettocton, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS
IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Mabay's, encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.
Samuel Waſhington,
Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington,
Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington,
Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Cuſtis,
Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
Buſhrod Waſhington,
Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis,
Wood Lawn, do.
Auguſt 30. eptf.

CASH
GIVEN FOR
United States' Stock,
AND FOR
Cirtificates of the State of Virginia, by
WILLIAM WEST.
Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 1awtf

I wiſh to HIRE, for the enſuing year,
75 Negro Men
To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.
JAMES CLARKE.
Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802. (12wtf)

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tueſday the 1ſt day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, at Anderſon's Tavern, in the Town of New-Canton, Fifteen or Twenty likely Virginia born ſlaves, conſiſting of a choice parcel of Men, Boys, Women and Children. Terms caſh or credit as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required on the credit ſales, bearing intereſt from the date, which will be remitted on all ſums punctually paid.
December 6 1802. 12awtdf

Bank of Alexandria.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the courthouſe in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpoſe of chooſing nine Directors of the ſaid Bank, for the enſuing year, agreeable to charter.
By order of the Preſident and Directors,
GURGEN CHAPIN, Caſhier.
Alexandria, December 15.

Negroes for Sale.

I will ſell, at public auction, in the town of Fredericksburg, on Tueſday the 22d of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, between forty and fifty
Very likely Negroes;
YOUNG men, Boys, Young women, Girls and Children. Caſh, upland Tobacco at the market caſh price of that day, or approved negotiable bills on Alexandria, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York, at ſixty days, will be received in payment.
Carter Beverley.
Elkwood, Culpeper county,
Dec. 20, 1802. tlf.

NOTICE
In the caſe of *Edward Broaddus,*
A Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled, an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt *Edward Broaddus*, merchant, of the county of Albemarle, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 1ſt and on Wedneſday the 5th days of January, 1803, and on Wedneſday the 2d day of February enſuing, at the commiſſioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—and at the ſecond ſitting to chooſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is deſired to finiſh his examination; and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.
ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.
Richmond, Dec. 20, 1802.

For London, direct,
The new ſubſtantial
SHIP
Monticello,

JOHN WILSON, maſter,—burthen ſeven hundred hogſheads of Tobacco, now lying at Broadway, and has three-fourths of her cargo engaged.—For freight of the remainder, or paſſage, apply to Meſſrs. *John Cunningham & Co.* of Richmond, or to
ROBERT MOORE.
Peterſburg, Dec. 9, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF
Hening's Juſtice,
May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pomfrey, Book-Binder and ſtationer.